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Sweden was nearly always the aggressor, and how the Russians used to pray in their litany: "May a merciful God save us from pest, famine, and the Swedes."

In the same brochure we find a quotation from a Gothenburg leading daily, translated from the Russian paper *Novoje Vremja*, which is especially interesting because it gives a picture of the Russian view of the situation. The article is written by an ex-officer in the Russian navy, and in all earnestness goes to show that it is Russia that is in constant danger of an attack from Sweden, not the reverse. The writer pretends to be intimately acquainted with conditions in Sweden and Finland. He thinks that the latter country has gradually developed from a law-abiding Russian province to an irreconcilably hostile state within the state, and the Swedes, thanks to numerous volunteer organizations, have developed such a high military efficiency that the two countries, in case of need, could muster a combined army of 600,000 men, ready, on short notice, to invade Russia.

The danger, if not the injustice, of the anti-Russian propaganda in Sweden made official intervention necessary. So the Swedish government, in order to stay the growing excitement, arranged for a friendly meeting between the King and the Czar, which took place in the Finnish archipelago on the 24th of July last. The significance of this meeting is officially recognized by the following communiqué issued by the Swedish Minister of Foreign Affairs:

"The visit recently paid by their Majesties the King and Queen of Sweden to their Majesties the Emperor and Empress of Russia has been of a purely intimate character, in accord with the express wish of the monarchs. At the same time the meeting afforded a welcome opportunity for the foreign ministers of the two countries to become personally acquainted and to exchange views on questions of common interest to Sweden and Russia. On both sides the conviction has grown stronger that the two governments, actuated by only peaceful intentions, are both firmly resolved to exert themselves to knit more firmly the ties of friendship that bind the two neighboring states together. Furthermore, it has been observed on both sides that there is not the slightest intention to venture upon political combinations which might disturb that mutual confidence which is so necessary for a good understanding between the Swedish and Russian nations. Marked by the utmost cordiality and in close conformity with the various measures taken during the last years to approach Sweden and Russia, this meeting between the two sovereigns and their ministers gives a new proof of the growing friendship between the two countries, which certainly will be greeted everywhere with satisfaction."

This official assurance quickly allayed the storm. Even the worst Russophobians in the press began to say pleasant things about the "prey-hungry neighbor in the East." Suddenly it was as though Dr. Hedin's "Word of Warning" had never existed.

A few weeks later, on the 14th of August, the Swedish peace workers found an opportunity to express their appreciation of the government's timely and wise interference, when the Swedish Peace Society, through its president, Mr. Carl Sundblad, and secretary, Mr. Emil Larsson, in private audience presented to the King the following address:

"The Executive Committee of the Swedish Peace

Society begs of Your Majesty to accept its warm appreciation, homage, and gratitude for the initiative Your Majesty has taken to a friendly approach between our country and our eastern neighbor, so eloquently expressed in the meeting recently held in the Finnish archipelago between Your Majesty and the Emperor of Russia.

"The people of Sweden desire and need continued friendship and peace with all their neighbors, not the least Russia, and are therefore grateful to their King and government for every governmental act that aims at strengthening and affirming old ties of friendship, and this so much more now, as such strong forces are at work to arouse distrust, misunderstanding, nay, hostile feelings, between us and our neighbors."

The King received the deputation very cordially. He stated that personal bonds of friendship had long united him to the Russian Emperor, and declared that it was his firm intention to maintain, not merely good, but friendly, relations with all neighbors, not the least Russia. He expressed his appreciation of the address, and bade the deputation present his hearty greetings and thanks to the members of the Swedish Peace Society.

UNIVERSITY OF UTAH, October 14, 1912.

Work of the Central West Department.

By Charles E. Beals, Field Secretary.

Since reporting last, the Field Secretary has delivered, among other addresses, the following: Before the Third Unitarian Church of Chicago, "Heroism, Past and Future;" at a union meeting in the Chicago Lawn M. E. Church, "Toward Comradeship;" in the First Congregational Church of East Chicago, Ind., "Types of Patriotism: The Obsolescent and the Worthy;" at the graduation exercises of the Hyde Park High School (held in Mandel Hall, University of Chicago), "What Is Worth Your Life?" At the Tower Hill Woman's Congress at Portage, Wis., the Field Secretary's theme was "The Upward Climb." The Baroness von Suttner and Dr. Jenkin Lloyd Jones were the principal speakers at this Congress. At the October 16 meeting of the Men's League of the Chicago Sunday Evening Club (held in the rooms of the City Club), the Peace Secretary told "Why Pacifists Are Hopeful," and at the meeting of the Neighborhood House Woman's Club his line of thought was "Peace Inevitable."

The Chicago Peace Secretary and his family spent a delightful and invigorating summer vacation in their cottage in the White Mountains. Meantime, the office was in charge of the efficient office secretary, Miss Louise C. Lindquist. As much as possible of the purely routine and mechanical work for the coming year was performed during the summer. Moreover, the quiet time was used for the preparation of new lecture material.

During the early summer the Chicago Peace Society issued a report, containing forty pages of printed matter, besides eight pictures.

The *Granite Monthly* (Concord, N. H.), in its September number, published an article on "William Ladd, the Apostle of Peace," written by the Field Secretary.

The local office recently was honored and gladdened by the presence of Hon. George E. Roberts, of Washington, D. C., the Director of the Mint, who was the first president of the present Chicago Peace Society. An-

other welcome visitor, earlier in the year, was Mr. R. L. Melendy, now of Trout Lake, Washington, who served as executive secretary of the Chicago Peace Congress in 1909.

The Peace Committee of the Hamilton Club presented a résumé of its work for publication in the report of said club, which was issued in the late spring. The summary was a model one, as one might expect from Mr. Henry C. Morris, chairman of the Peace Committee. Mr. Benjamin F. Methven is the chairman of the committee for this year. Other clubs would do well to emulate the Hamilton Club in the appointment of such a committee and undertaking real work for a better civilization.

President Charles A. Blanchard, of Wheaton College, prepared a special Peace Sunday sermon, which appeared in the September-October number of the *ADVOCATE OF PEACE*. Among other printed sermons prepared for similar purposes were two preached by Rev. Clyde McGee, a member of the local Peace Society.

Mr. Maurice S. Kuhns, secretary of the Safeguard Account Company, auditor of the Chicago Peace Society, who was formerly connected with the Emerson College of Oratory, Boston, is rendering valuable service to the cause by his elocutionary interpretation of Kennedy's "The Terrible Meek."

On September 13, Sir George Reid, Lord High Commissioner for Australia at London, was in this city. His address before the Press Club was a ringing appeal for world peace.

For the eighth year, Mr. Leroy A. Goddard, president of the Chicago Peace Society, has offered prizes aggregating one hundred dollars, to pupils of the public schools of Williamson county, Illinois. The subjects suggested for the orations are peace subjects.

The local office has furnished material for the 1913 *Chicago Daily News Almanac*. It has also provided a bibliography of the peace movement for the Chicago Public Library. It likewise gave assistance to the editor of the *Hamiltonian* in the preparation of a special peace article for its October number.

The foreign delegates to the Fifth International Congress of Chambers of Commerce visited Chicago in their tour of the country. With characteristic generosity the business men extended their hospitality to the distinguished visitors. The elaborate program of entertainment culminated in a brilliant banquet in the gold room of the Congress Hotel. Mr. T. Edward Wilder, a charter member of the local Peace Society, presided. A letter of greeting from the pacifist organization was read at the banquet, and the speeches were so many pleas for international peace and goodwill.

The fall work of the local peace office has opened more encouragingly than in any previous year. More calls for service and requests for addresses and literature have been received than ever before. Some of the engagements reach ahead to next April.

The autumnal activities have been devoted largely to preparations for the visit of the Baroness von Suttner. It was in Chicago that the plans for the American lecture tour of the Baroness first took shape, and perhaps in no other portion of the country have the clubs and colleges so generally and generously availed themselves of the services of this noble woman as here. On the 18th of June the Baroness reached Chicago *en route* for the Pacific coast. President Goddard and the secretary ex-

tended greetings in behalf of the local society. On July 12, at the great meeting of the National Educational Association, the Baroness spoke. Informally she was the guest of the executive committee at its regular monthly luncheon in September. Of the public reception tendered by the Chicago Peace Society to the Baroness in the Art Institute, of the conferring of Honorary Life Membership, of her itinerary in the city and vicinity, of her appearance before clubs, universities, labor audiences and churches, etc., etc., our next report must tell.

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